

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 10, 1916

THE NEW MEXICO ELECTION

Whatever the result may be when the official count is completed on Tuesday election for the office of governor and the contest for the office of lieutenant governor, the contest that has been in progress since the election of 1912, has been a contest in which the Republican party has been victorious.

The convention had scarcely completed their labors the supporters of the Democratic ticket began a campaign of abuse and vilification against the Republican candidates. Very few of these statements had even the least foundation in fact, but were manufactured purely for campaign purposes and the originators in many cases admitted privately that their publications and publications were political fabrications. Other articles were based on actual occurrences but were distorted to suit the requirements of the writers and distorted so as to place the Democrats in a false light before the voters.

On the subject of the use of public lands, the Republican party of the state were in a position to defend themselves. It is a well known fact that the Republican party of the state have been in a position to defend themselves. It is a well known fact that the Republican party of the state have been in a position to defend themselves.

Photographic copies and verbatim copies of state and county vouchers showing the mis-use of public moneys were presented and the testimony of witnesses and reports of juries sworn to tell the truth and perjury their duties were given just as they actually existed.

The education of the public relative to their own affairs which they are prove to neglect when of a public nature is certain to have a beneficial result and put them on their guard whether the records had any direct effect on the election or not and the false reports of the other side are certain to be of temporary effect and influence.

If the newspapers of the state have during the campaign formed the habit of publishing the public records for the information of all the people and tax payers, a duty which they have treated with apathy in the past, a valuable public service has been rendered by the campaign just closed.

WELCOME EDUCATORS

Santa Fe bids welcome to those members of educational institutions who will come to our city for the educational meeting. Upon the work done by these people quite as much as upon the money the children to be educated in the future depend the future of any civilized nation.

It is a pleasure to the people of this city to have so many persons here to help in the many things that are being done to better the condition of the people of the state.

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THE BRIGHT SPOTS AHEAD

This is the open season for cheery spirits. In spite of the sting of defeat which is felt by many throughout our country this fall, it seems have been a wise stroke of Providence which selected the early part of November for most large elections. The defeated candidates are soon so busy with the worlds of good things that come to command their attention that it soon wears off.

We see Turkey day looming up strong and bright against the skyline. Thanksgiving with all that it means in the truest sense comes next among the duties we owe ourselves and the guiding hand which has led us through the past year.

Then will come Educational Week to keep the cheerful side of things uppermost and to bring to the attention of the people more strongly than ever the fact that they may get to any goal which is really a good one.

Christmas shopping and the joy of doing good to others will then come to bat and the gladness in men's souls will be increased.

The Do Your Christmas Shopping early.

bird will soon be in our midst and the man who always waits until 9 o'clock Christmas Eve will be here for the funny man to poke fun at. Then will come the cleanup with the New Year when we take inventories of our stock in trade and make an effort to weed out the unnecessary things which have come into our lives to detract from the pleasures of mankind or to keep us from being quite true to our better selves.

A world of new and better things will be coming up all the time and we will be awakening each morning to find a brand new day with which to work and to make our own lives and the peace of mind of those about us brighter. The election is but a small part of a wonderfully complex world. And there is a lot of happiness in the hearts of the victors. That adds to the sum total. It's a pretty good world after all, now isn't it? Fess UP.

TWO FORMS OF PROTECTION

In the later days of the recent political campaign much publicity was given by the Democrats to the fact that Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford were supporting the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson for re-election, and to some extent, the effect of this was offset by the Republicans who commented upon the special protection Edison and Ford enjoyed under the patent laws of the nation. The argument of the Republicans was that since Edison and Ford are the beneficiaries of protection under the patent laws, they could not consistently oppose a policy of protection under tariff laws.

In fact, it was argued, with much force, that since patent laws protect the beneficiary from the competition of his fellow Americans, as well as of foreigners, while the tariff laws protect the American producer against foreign competition, the tariff is the form of protection least open to criticism and most worthy of commendation.

Though there are some who, at first blush, question the applicability of the comparison, further analysis will show that there is as much justification for one form of protection as for the other.

Patent laws are enacted and enforced in order to encourage inventors to spend their time and money in discovering and developing devices that will increase the comfort, happiness and prosperity of the entire people. It is argued that without a patent law to protect his rights, a man with inventive genius will not spend his energies producing an article in the sale of which he might be hampered by such keen competition as to bring financial ruin.

This is largely true, and it is also just as true that men with capital to invest will not invest it in manufacturing or other profitable enterprises if there is a likelihood of their making competition from men who can undersell them, and, therefore, ruin their business and cause the loss of their investment.

It is not only desirable but absolutely necessary that we have in this country established means for the protection of the great bulk of the community's welfare. This is especially true in the case of the inventor and the manufacturer.

There are people in other lands who are willing to work for lower wages and to live as badly off as the starveling than the American manufacturer is willing to do so. So long as this is the case, and we have it, we have a necessity for a protective tariff of some kind. Men will not continue to build factories and furnish employment for Americans if they can get their goods from the foreign market at a lower price than they can get them from the American market.

A man who will not work for a protective tariff of some kind, and who will not continue to build factories and furnish employment for Americans if they can get their goods from the foreign market at a lower price than they can get them from the American market, is a man who is not a citizen of this country.

CONSISTENCY NOT EXPECTED

When President Wilson was in his first term in December, 1913, with what used to be a presidential message, but which he has turned into a political stump speech, he said a few words about the railroads of the country.

He pointed out that they were in need of the co-operation of the government and deserving of the friendly consideration of Congress; to the end, as he expressed it, of "bettering the conditions under which they are operated and making them more useful servants of the country as a whole."

When he went to Congress during the last week of the session that closed in September, 1916, he seemed to have forgotten the deserving condition of the railroads and he led in the shameful rout of his party as the Democrats in both branches of Congress hastened to surrender to mob control of legislation.

The country long since ceased to look for consistency in the President's conduct. Especially has it ceased to expect his words of today to correspond with his action of tomorrow or his action of today to have any just relation to his words of yesterday.

Th pranner in which A. A. Jones took care of the interests of desert and homestead entrymen who needed relief through modification of unjust rulings against them by the general land office was one of promise and procrastination. We hope as senator it will develop into action and attention. The prospects are not good, the developments may be better.

OVER REGULATION OF FORESTS

The following article written by R. S. Morrison, author of "Morrison's Mining Rights" the most widely consulted work on American Mining law, gives some very lucid information as to the way in which the present regulations of the Forest service retards the mining development of the western states.

In 1866 the first mining act of Congress declared that the mineral lands of the public domain should be free and open to exploration and occupancy.

Since those dates, the whole region of the Rocky mountains and the Pacific Slope has been prospected, its mineral values opened up and thousands of mines worked and patented.

The whole extent of the public domain was free ground to the prospector and the miner also was allowed for all mining purposes.

Such policy of the Government was never abandoned, and but for such policy it might be roundly stated that the West never to this day would have been settled up and mining would have been merely trespass on Government land.

There is no act of Congress repealing this universal license to prospect and to use the timber, but indirectly these laws have been restricted so that the prospector starting with his outfit, is in constant fear even of arrest and imprisonment on some pretense of interfering with Government property.

Perhaps the first step in this business was the Forest Reserve Act. Under that act an area of over 200,000 square miles has been cut out of the prospector's ground. If the reservations were confined to timber lands proper, no objection would be urged, but where many of these National Forests, so-called, are above timber line, where trees never grow and never will grow, and thousands of square miles are covered with brush, undergrowth and so-called timber of no value whatever except for firewood, it becomes a piece of irony to call it a National Forest or a timber reserve.

The act creating the reservation explicitly reiterates the right of citizens to prospect for and locate mining claims, but the Department of Agriculture is all well to prescribe regulations and these regulations amount practically to the denial of all mining rights in many cases.

The Congressional authority under which the Department is authorized to make these regulations is no more than this: "The Secretary may make such rules and regulations as will insure the objects of said reservations, namely, to regulate their occupancy and use and to preserve the forests thereon from destruction."

Under this concise authority the department has published what it calls the Use Book of 100 pages, and its interminable details extend to pasturage, forest insects, decaying timber, preservation of game and fish, kindling fires, putting out fires, cutting firewood, sale of timber for mines, quarantines, water power, irrigation, bee hives, salting stock, miner's claims, and the protection of water sheds for use of generations yet unborn. Some of these regulations are legitimate, though over-laden with oppressive detail, but many of them utterly unimportant under the most liberal interpretation of the forestry law.

Coming to the enforcement of these regulations, there is an army of so-called forest rangers in the pay of the Government, experts to condemn offenders, permits, licenses, reports, and a host of other things to make an income out of the free timber, the property of the miners.

Where a timber cutting permit is issued, it must be paid for and the amount is fixed in these different ways, classified as "little claims," "medium claims," and "large claims," from five to twenty dollars, and "small claims," from five to twenty dollars, and "large claims," from five to twenty dollars.

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NEXT LEGISLATURE WILL BE RE-PUBLICAN

Senate will stand 15 to 9; the House of Representatives 30 to 19; both ample majorities.

The Republicans elect State Senators in the following districts:

First: The county of San Miguel, one senator, Ramon Gallegos.

Second: The counties of San Miguel and Mora, one senator, Severo Salazar.

Third: The counties of Guadalupe and San Miguel, one senator, John S. Clark.

Fourth: The county of Rio Arriba, one senator, Perfecto Esquivel.

Sixth: The counties of Rio Arriba and Sandoval, one senator, Emiliano Lucero.

Seventh: The county of Bernalillo, one senator, Geo. A. Kaseman.

Eighth: The county of Taos, one senator, Ramon Sanchez.

Ninth: The county of Valencia, one senator, Nabor Mirabal.

Tenth: The counties of Sierra, Grant, Luna and Socorro, one senator, W. S. Cox.

Eleventh: The county of Socorro, one senator, J. A. McDonald.

Twelfth: The counties of Torrance, Otero, Lincoln and Socorro, one senator, J. V. Tully.

Thirteenth: The county of Dona Ana, one senator, J. E. Reinburg.

Fourteenth: The county of McKinley, one senator, John A. Gordon.

Fifteenth: The counties of Otero and Lincoln, one senator, James A. Baird.

Sixteenth: The county of Grant, one senator, W. D. Murray.

The Democrats elect State Senators in the following districts:

Fifth: The counties of Bernalillo, San Juan and Sandoval, one senator, Isaac Barth.

Sixth: The county of Colfax, one senator, A. V. Lucero.

Seventh: The counties of Union and Colfax, one senator, G. C. Smith.

Eighth: The county of Santa Fe, one senator, Melvin T. Dunlavy.

Ninth: The county of Chaves, one senator, Jesse S. Lea.

Tenth: The county of Eddy, one senator, M. P. Skeen.

Eleventh: The county of Roosevelt, one senator, R. G. Bryant.

Twelfth: The county of Quay, one senator, Albert Calish.

Thirteenth: The county of Curry, one senator, L. C. Mersfelder.

THE NEXT HOUSE

The Republicans elect members of the State House of Representatives in the following districts:

First: The county of Valencia, two members, Narciso Francis, Jesus Sanchez.

Second: The county of Socorro, two members, J. R. Gaunt, Elbio Gurule.

Third: The county of Bernalillo, three

not too sarcastic to say that these rules allow free use of timber only fit for firewood and deny any kind of useful timber to a working mine. There is no authority whatever to deny proper timber or to restrict the use to deadwood and trash. Miners can not use brush wood and willow saplings to brace a drift or timber a shaft, and while the decision referred to gives the regulations the force of law, it does not allow regulations to be enforced which are in absolute defiance of the controlling act.

The original policy was to encourage the development of the public mineral domain and the Government and the miner were in accord. But, as the forest service grew, the policy changed. The forest service grew, the policy changed. The forest service grew, the policy changed.

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THAT UNEXPLAINED FLOP

Arthur Sears Henning, writing for the Chicago Tribune, presents some shrewd reasoning as to why Woodrow Wilson changed front on the Panama Canal tolls question. It will be remembered that, prior to his election, Mr. Wilson strongly supported the proposition for free tolls for American ships, which was signed by President Taft. The Democratic platform of 1912 also upheld this policy.

Mr. Henning calls attention to the fact that when the California legislature was about to pass a law prohibiting Japanese from owning property in that State, the Keeper of the Peace Dove cote, W. J. Bryan, was sent to California for the purpose of inducing them not to pass the law. Bryan, of course, failed. Japan then "vigorously protested against the law and a lengthy interchange of diplomatic notes ensued. The United States finally refused to yield and the Japanese ambassador pointedly inquired of Bryan: 'Is this your last word?'

Bryan replied: 'Between friends there can be no last word.' Thereafter came ugly rumors that Japan was preparing for war with the United States.

Shortly before that, the murder of William Benton, an Englishman, had occurred in Mexico. As Great Britain is a country which does not permit its citizens abroad to be murdered with impunity, and as Mr. Wilson had expressed himself as willing to permit Mexico to shed all the blood she chose, England was considering the advisability of intervening on her own account. But coincident with the appearance of a pale and panic-stricken President before Congress, demanding the immediate repeal of the very measure he had so

members. R. P. Barnes, J. Felipe Armijo, Sotero Chavez.

Fifth: The county of Rio Arriba, two members, Manuel Sanchez, Luis Ortiz.

Sixth: The county of San Miguel, three members, B. Griego, P. P. Sanchez, J. G. Romero.

Seventh: The county of Mora, two members, Alejandro Aranda, Frank A. Roy.

Eighth: The county of Colfax, two members.

Ninth: The county of Taos, two members, Clements R. Mescarenes, Anastacio Santistevan.

Twelfth: The county of Torrance, one member, Manuel Otero.

Thirteenth: The county of Guadalupe, one member.

Fourteenth: The county of McKinley, two members, O. E. Overson, L. Leyba.

Fifteenth: The county of Dona Ana, two members, W. H. H. Llewellyn, Jose Gonzales.

Sixteenth: The county of Lincoln, one member, Ira O. Wetmore.

Twenty-third: The county of Sierra, one member, Frank H. Winston.

Twenty-seventh: The counties of Rio Arriba and Sandoval, one member, Pedro Salazar.

Twenty-eighth: The counties of Torrance, Santa Fe and Guadalupe, one member, Librado Valencia.

Twenty-ninth: The counties of San Miguel and Guadalupe, one member, Republican candidate elected.

Thirtieth: The counties of Lincoln, Otero and Socorro, one member, Fred Leavitt.

The Democrats elect members of the State House of Representatives in the following districts:

Fourth: The county of Santa Fe, two members, Patricio Garcia, Cipriano Lucero.

Tenth: The county of Sandoval, one member, Escobedo C. de Baca.

Eleventh: The county of Union, two members, C. W. B. Bryan, Patrocinio Romero.

Seventeenth: The county of Otero, one member, R. L. York.

Eighteenth: The county of Chaves, three members, P. H. Lewis, John H. Dills, E. L. Melhop.

Nineteenth: The county of Eddy, two members, Carl B. Livingston, the other democratic candidate also being elected.

Twentieth: The county of Roosevelt, one member, G. W. Stroud.

Twenty-first: The county of Luna, one member, J. E. Upton.

Twenty-second: The county of Grant, two members, John W. Turner, Frank Vesely.

Twenty-fourth: The county of San Juan, one member, C. H. Alger.

Twenty-fifth: The county of Quay, two members, Pablo Gomez, Patricio Sanchez.

Twenty-sixth: The county of Curry, one member, Lyman E. Shaw.

ardently espoused, the exemption of American coastwise ships from the payment of Panama Canal tolls, England called off her ally, Japan, and gave on the idea of intervention in Mexico. President Wilson had saved the country from another "crisis". The Yankees had been bluffed out of their boots.

The situation, as described by Mr. Henning, accords very well with all we know of Mr. Wilson. He has been bluffed out by Germany, by "Carmaca," and by the railroad brotherhood. Japan hates us, Mexico flouts us, Germany despises us, and Great Britain is loath to acknowledge that a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood runs in our veins. But what does that amount to when "the kept us out of war?"

The way the present state administration is run by the people of the chief executive's home county was shown by the vote of him in his home county, Lincoln, of which he has been a resident for the past thirty-five years, which was 208 plurality for his opponent and 202 against his own Friday vote. While other men, on the same ticket, were only 30 and 40 ahead, their opponents, Lincoln county was easily democratic until the executive assumed management of the state since which time it has been going more strongly republican at each succeeding election.

If the official count verifies the present unofficial figures and A. A. Jones is elected to represent New Mexico in the United States Senate it is to be hoped that he lays aside his paramount personal self interest long enough to serve the interests of the people of the state. He will succeed one of the ablest men in that national body and he has no easy task cut out for himself if he expects to leave on the trail of time the same broad firm track left by the present venerable and far sighted statesman.

Mr. Edison has given a new form to the familiar reply of another distinguished man's definition of genius. Mr. Edison declares that "Genius is ten per cent inspiration and ninety per cent perspiration." The testimony of all distinguished people of normal and well balanced qualities has been and is of like tenor. The genius for hard work is what counts.

I can not carry my message of cheer and assistance to every individual in the world, because my work lies within certain boundaries. Yet within those boundaries, I can help the other fellow as I meet him, and I love to help him. I believe in that broad point of view of life that considers the other fellow.

Socorro county paid its first citizen and ablest man Hon. H. O. Bursum a high tribute last Tuesday when it gave him a plurality of nearly one thousand for governor.